

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

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## Acreage and Production Of Vegetables for Processing

The prospective 1951 tonnage of six important crops for processing is 28 percent more than that harvested in 1950 and 23 percent above the 10-year (1940-49) average, it is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Total tonnage of these six crops, for which August 1 estimates are available, is reported at 5.90 million tons compared with 4.59 million tons for 1950 and a 10-year average of 4.78 million tons.

The six crops—snap beans, cabbage grown under contract for kraut, sweet corn, green peas, winter and spring spinach, and tomatoes—usually account for nearly 90 percent of the total tonnage of the 11 processing crops for which BAE makes estimates. Details are reported on pages 301 and 302.

## Life Cites Canned Foods For Use in Biological Warfare

"Use sealed foods" is one of the rules for survival against biological warfare recommended by *Life* magazine in its August 18 issue.

In a six-page feature article on "biological warfare," *Life* illustrates how "the intended victims of BW can greatly increase their personal chances of survival by carrying out certain simple measures of precaution recommended by Civil Defense."

Under the caption "during the attack", it is advised:

"Use sealed foods after washing off outside of container. Avoid eating while attack is in progress so food will not be polluted between jar and mouth."

Above this caption is a drawing showing both canned and glassed foods.

The *Life* magazine article is based, in part, on recommendations published by the Federal Civil Defense Administration. The N.C.A. has informed the FCDA that canned foods are not affected by the radioactivity gener-

(Please turn to page 304)

## War Mobilization Committee Meets

The N.C.A. War Mobilization Committee met on Monday, August 13, to study ways and means of alleviating the serious situation in the industry arising from the confused price control situation.

The problem that faced the industry and the solution for which the War Mobilization Committee met to work out can be stated briefly. The ceiling price regulations for canned fruits and vegetables were scheduled for issuance before the packs began or at least not later than the first of July. Delays prevented the issuance of these regulations before the price control provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 expired on June 30. The extension of the Act to July 31 with some changes in the price control provisions again held up the issuance of the regulations, and about the time they were ready for issuance the 1951 Act incorporating certain anti-roll-back provisions as well as other changes in the price control section necessitated further study of the Act by OPS attorneys to determine the legality of the regulations as issued.

The Secretary's denial of the Army's request has not been made public. Instead, it is understood, the Secretary has proposed that other steps be taken to facilitate procurement of armed services canned food requirements. The Secretary has proposed that the set-aside program be amended to provide for placement of mandatory orders for styles of pack, grades, and can sizes suitable to meet the needs of the armed forces.

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The Secretary of Labor thus recognizes the need for changes in the present procurement program.

Such a program would place the burden of an unhappy situation on the Department of Agriculture, administering the set-aside program, rather than on the Labor Department.

However, while recognizing the need for a change from present requirements, the Secretary of Labor's proposal does not meet the requirements of the Army QMC—to be able to contract in advance of production—or of individual canners—to be able to agree on price when contracting in advance of production.

The N.C.A. therefore is sending to all canners a second letter on the status of the request for a Walsh-Healey exemption. This letter reports the proposal of the Secretary of Labor and urges all canners to continue to press for an exemption as requested by the Secretary of the Army. The letter is reproduced on page 302.

## Construction Requirements

Canners are urged to determine their individual requirements for controlled materials—steel, aluminum and copper—for construction during the fourth quarter of this year and to file with the regional offices of the Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, on Form CMP-4C, in order that PMA may make judicious allocation of the materials available to it for certification under the Controlled Materials Plan. It is necessary to file Form CMP-4C for construction projects requiring more than specified quantities of these controlled materials (see INFORMATION LETTER of August 4, page 294). August 15 was the deadline for filing these forms for delivery of controlled materials during the first month of the fourth quarter.

## LABELING

### Review of N.C.A. Labeling Program

The Annual Yearbook of *Good Packaging*, West Coast packaging monthly, has featured a three-page illustrated article devoted to the labeling program of the National Canners Association. Group pictures of the N.C.A. Labeling and Technical Advisory Committees, taken at the time of the May meeting of the Board of Directors, are presented along with the article. The text, reproduced below, describes the aims, purposes, present status, and future plans of the N.C.A. labeling program, as authorized by the Board:

The N.C.A. Descriptive Labeling Program is not a new project. Started during the "Blue Eagle" era of NRA in 1934, strengthened by the formation in 1941 of a special Labeling Division in the Association, the work on improvement of canners' labeling practices has been continuous and progressive. Measured by dollars, the Association has spent more than \$320,000 to date on this program. There is another measure—increased consumer acceptance of canned foods—which cannot be explained solely by gains in population.

The National Canners Association has an active Labeling Committee, which meets frequently throughout the year. Its most recent meeting, held in conjunction with the Spring Meeting of the N.C.A. Board of Directors, was characterized by a vigorous discussion of specific objectives and highlighted by definite actions to achieve the goal of having the label tell the housewife truthfully and accurately just what she will find when she opens the package.

It has been found, during these years of labeling activity, that two aspects of canned foods are of prime importance to the housewife. The first of these, the physical attributes of the product, such as color and size, are comparatively easy to describe. The second, which might be termed "eating quality," is more difficult, since it includes the matter of flavor, a factor that cannot be standardized because of the varying tastes of each individual consumer. What is top quality canned fruit or vegetable to the consumer whose taste is bland, is the reverse to the consumer who likes food spicy. There are many other such "taste" variables that make difficult the attainment of a common denominator standard.

That is why the N.C.A. Labeling Committee has found it necessary to determine which factors bearing on "eating quality" can be measured by scientific, objective tests in the Labora-

tory. Examples of such factors are the maturity of canned succulent peas, and the consistency of pumpkin. In its recent meeting the Committee expressed the view that an immediate task is to engage in studies to develop additional maturity statements for canned fruits and vegetables. There is a special need for this in the field of canned fruits and cooperation from packers of these products in developing adequate terms is vital.

The N.C.A. Labeling Program has consistently stressed the importance of using standardized terms, because in the absence of such uniformity the consumer is handed an unnecessary burden of trying to remember that a series of different words, used by various canners to describe a particular factor of a canned fruit or vegetable, all mean the same thing. The canned food label is the most direct means of communication between canner and consumer. Why not make that communication as direct, simple, and universal as possible, particularly since the recent trend toward self-service in modern food stores has placed added responsibility on the label in its role as a "point-of-contact" salesman?

The first step contemplated by the Committee in its goal of standardizing descriptive labeling terms is to select only those terms that are either self-defining or can be defined on the basis of objective tests. The second step is to persuade the canned foods industry voluntarily to use this particular term for each factor of a given canned food.

There is need for additional action by the Labeling Committee to clarify the confusion resulting from the multiplicity of terms authorized by the Pure Food Law. As exemplified by Chairman John L. Baxter, sweet corn is a defined product under provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. "Despite the fact that a standard of identity has been established for this product," Mr. Baxter explains, "six alternate terms are permissible for the common or usual name of golden sweet corn. It may also be called 'yellow sweet corn,' 'yellow corn,' 'yellow sugar corn,' 'golden corn' or 'golden sugar corn.' This is a good instance," states Mr. Baxter, "of the necessity of persuading the canned foods industry to agree on one of these alternate terms authorized and to refrain from using all other terms, even though they are legally permissible."

As stated earlier, the program has been in operation for several years but certain invigorating steps have been taken recently. The budget for laboratory work on labels has been

more than doubled. The present enlarged Committee, whose names are given in the captions of the pictures accompanying this article, is widely representative of all canned foods products and of the several geographic areas of the country. A new Technical Advisory Committee has been appointed to plan laboratory work in development of more precise definitions for the factors of canned foods. These will, of course, be expressed in clear, simple terms that will tell the housewife just what she will find when she opens the package. A satisfied customer is one who finds her purchase to be what she thought she was getting. Repeat sales are vital to the continued existence of the food canning industry, and adequate labels are vital to repeat sales.

An important project on which the Committee and the N.C.A. Labeling Division, headed by its new Director, C. Meryl Sullivan, is now engaged, is the revision of the Association's Labeling Manual for issuance this Fall. The Manual, created in 1942, and revised in 1946, is a guide to canners in the preparation of descriptive labels. The current revision will be complete, and with new format and material, will practically constitute a new, instead of a revised Manual. Members of the label manufacturing fraternity have been in consultation with N.C.A. in these plans. They have reviewed the Manual's proposed contents and new format, and have recognized its practical value as an aid to their salesmen and production men in the creation of suitable canned foods labels.

The Committee also plans to send a questionnaire to all members of the canned foods industry in the near future requesting each canner to indicate his preference for one of the alternative terms allowed under the mandatory provisions of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

From the data given in these questionnaires it is planned to arrive at one preferred term for each factor (quality characteristic) of the canned food. This is part of the progress the Labeling Committee is making as, step by step, it is obtaining industry agreement in the standardization and use of terms.

Many terms have been developed over the years. The Committee and the Labeling Research Division of N.C.A. are making a strong effort to place on labels standard terms which describe clearly and adequately the essential qualities of canned foods. It is considered most important that the use of these terms be standardized, that the same factor be described consistently in the same language by all canners and distributors, and that the housewife no longer be confused by the use of different words (valid in themselves) to say the same thing.

## STATISTICS

### 1951 Sweet Corn Acreage for Canning

Sweet corn planted for canning in 1951 totaled 421,750 acres, as compared with the 1950 planted acreage of 313,790 acres, according to the N.C.A. Division of Statistics. The figures include the acreage planted for

canning and do not include acreage planted for freezing, brining, or other forms of processing.

The following table shows the 1951 acreage of sweet corn planted for canning, by states and varieties:

#### 1951 Corn Acreage for Canning

	East	Country Gentlemen (acres)	Other White (acres)	Golden (acres)	Total (acres)
Maine, Vermont, N. H.				10,295	10,295
New York				17,633	17,633
Maryland & Delaware	3,743	1,163		25,907	30,813
Pennsylvania	492	2,054		8,570	11,116
Other Eastern States <sup>1</sup>				89	89
<b>Midwest</b>					
Ohio	950	1,309		11,810	14,278
Indiana	10,273	4,511		14,482	29,266
Illinois	21,819			39,203	61,022
Wisconsin			2,110	93,912	96,022
Minnesota	500	400		78,729	79,629
Iowa & Nebraska			4,310	25,600	29,910
Other Midwest States <sup>2</sup>	1,337	1,934		4,215	7,486
<b>West</b>					
Western States <sup>3</sup>				34,101	34,101
U. S. Total	39,114	17,991		364,645	421,750

<sup>1</sup> Other Eastern states: Va. and W. Va. <sup>2</sup> Other Midwest states: Ark., La., Mich., Okla., Tenn., and Tex. <sup>3</sup> Western states: Colo., Idaho, Mont., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.

### Snap Beans for Processing

The 1951 production of snap beans for processing is expected to be 5 percent more than that for last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which estimates production at 268,100 tons, based on August 1 conditions, as compared with 254,500 tons harvested in 1950.

The August 1 estimate is about 2 percent less than that indicated by July 1 conditions. Most of the decrease in prospective tonnage occurred in the Pacific Northwest.

The indicated yield of 2.13 tons per acre is the same as that harvested in

1949 and compares with 2.18 tons obtained in 1950.

State	1950	1950	1951
	Indicated	Revised	Indicated
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Maine	5,400	5,500	7,100
New York	38,400	41,500	48,600
New Jersey	4,800	5,600	6,200
Pennsylvania	8,200	9,900	15,400
Michigan	8,000	9,600	8,800
Wisconsin	17,100	18,000	18,300
Missouri	1,000	1,200	1,100
Delaware	2,000	2,600	2,800
Maryland	11,700	16,500	15,700
Virginia	4,500	4,500	4,800
North Carolina	2,200	3,000	2,600
South Carolina	600	600	400
Georgia	500	500	200
Florida <sup>1</sup>	15,400	11,000	16,500
Tennessee	6,700	10,400	9,300
Mississippi	2,300	2,600	2,200
Arkansas	7,000	9,000	8,400
Louisiana	1,500	700	400
Oklahoma	3,400	3,600	4,000
Texas	7,200	7,200	7,000
Colorado	4,000	5,100	4,500
Utah	2,500	3,200	2,400
Washington	9,700	12,200	10,900
Oregon	41,600	53,500	51,800
California	11,400	12,800	14,700
Other states <sup>2</sup>	4,900	4,200	4,000
U. S. Total	222,000	254,500	268,100

<sup>1</sup> Sum of estimates by seasonal groups. <sup>2</sup> Ala., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mass., Minn., Mont., Nebr., N. M., Ohio, Vt., and Wyo.

### 1951 Asparagus Pack

The 1951 pack of canned asparagus totaled 4,969,054 actual cases as compared with the 1950 pack of 4,650,692 actual cases, the N.C.A. Division of Statistics reports.

	All green:	1950	1951
	actual cases		
New Jersey		570,736	671,716
Illinois		447,504	523,339
Michigan		469,872	403,796
Wash.-Ore.		206,921	354,400
California		1,069,334	1,428,904
Other states		299,360	397,638
Total all green		3,153,947	3,869,793
White:			
California		1,496,745	1,099,261
U. S. total		4,650,692	4,969,054

### Sweet Corn for Processing

The August 1 indicated production of sweet corn for processing is 1,239,100 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 974,200 tons harvested in 1950.

The 1951 preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 449,550 acres. This compares with 337,130 acres harvested last year. The August 1 indicated yield is 2.76 tons per acre, as compared with 2.80 tons harvested in 1950.

The BAE report includes estimates of production of corn for all forms of processing.

State	1950	1950	1951
	Indicated	Revised	Indicated
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
Maine	19,200	20,400	26,200
New Hampshire	1,100	1,000	1,300
Vermont	1,600	2,100	2,200
New York	60,000	78,500	61,200
Pennsylvania	22,000	26,500	24,600
Ohio	25,200	26,900	37,200
Indiana	33,300	40,800	58,000
Illinois	151,200	154,900	192,000
Michigan	1,800	2,200	1,700
Wisconsin	182,000	146,000	245,000
Minnesota	177,300	202,600	234,000
Iowa	48,000	37,900	53,200
Nebraska	1,800	1,400	2,700
Delaware	10,500	11,500	13,200
Maryland	68,400	69,500	80,500
Virginia	1,100	1,600	2,300
Idaho	25,000	31,400	47,200
Utah	18,400	17,300	24,400
Washington	38,800	40,000	50,800
Oregon	37,300	33,700	48,800
Other states <sup>1</sup>	24,200	28,000	30,600
U. S. Total	969,100	974,200	1,239,100

<sup>1</sup> Ark., Colo., Mont., N. J., Okla., S. D., Tenn., Tex., and Wyo.

### Tomatoes for Processing

The 1951 production of tomatoes for processing was indicated on August 1 at 8,675,700 tons, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This exceeds the 1950 harvested production of 2,747,400 tons by 34 percent.

The 1951 preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest is 464,400 acres, as compared with 362,020 acres harvested in 1950.

The August 1 indicated yield of 7.91 tons per acre compares with 7.58 tons obtained in 1950. Yield-per-acre prospects on August 1 were above average in most of the principal tomato-producing states. In addition, nearly one-third of the 1951 acreage is in California, where on the average yields are substantially above those for the country as a whole. If the August 1 indication of 7.91 tons per acre for the country as a whole is realized, it will be the highest yield on record.

State	1950	1950	1951
	Indicated (tons)	Revised (tons)	Indicated (tons)
New York	188,600	183,600	170,000
New Jersey	175,000	261,000	297,500
Pennsylvania	152,000	159,600	183,300
Ohio	173,200	156,600	142,900
Indiana	344,500	331,500	459,000
Illinois	70,600	70,000	94,400
Michigan	57,100	59,900	53,600
Wisconsin	11,700	5,900	8,000
Iowa	5,900	10,700	8,600
Missouri	20,200	9,600	18,000
Delaware	56,400	40,300	30,600
Maryland	160,300	225,700	224,200
Virginia	64,000	77,800	81,000
S. Carolina	5,000	3,000	5,400
Florida	9,600	14,900	24,000
Kentucky	0,000	3,000	4,000
Tennessee	0,000	10,300	6,000
Arkansas	18,200	14,100	26,500
Oklahoma	2,300	2,200	2,400
Texas	36,800	36,800	35,200
Colorado	23,800	20,100	24,500
Utah	72,000	63,600	82,000
California	936,000	959,100	1,067,500
Other states	17,700	17,900	16,900
U. S. Total	2,608,900	2,747,400	3,675,700

<sup>1</sup> Sum of estimates by seasonal groups. <sup>2</sup> Ala., Ariz., Conn., Ga., Idaho, Kans., La., Miss., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Ore., Wash., and W. Va.

### Cabbage for Kraut

The prospective contract production of cabbage for sauerkraut is estimated at 9,600 acres, 13 percent less than the 9,660 acres harvested in 1950, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This estimate, which is based on August 1 conditions, covers production on acreage grown by packers on their own or leased land

as well as production from acreage grown under contract, but does not cover open-market purchases.

No information is available at this time on the tonnage of cabbage that may be purchased on the open market for manufacture into kraut, according to BAE. In 1950, kraut packers purchased 124,000 tons or about one-half of the total supplies on the open market.

Total supplies of cabbage for fresh market and for kraut in the summer and early fall domestic areas are expected to total 598,300 tons this year, 15 percent less than the 701,100 tons produced in these areas in 1950. Acreage in these areas under contract to kraut packers is expected to produce 98,400 tons compared with 114,800 tons last year.

## PROCUREMENT

### Text of N.C.A. Letter on Walsh-Healey Exemption

The N.C.A. this week mailed to all canners a second letter dealing with the status of the Army's request for an exemption from the Walsh-Healey Act on contracts for seasonal canned foods. The letter follows:

The Secretary of Labor, N.C.A. is advised, has denied the Army's request that Walsh-Healey stipulations be waived in contracts for seasonal canned foods. The Labor Department, the Association understands, also has expressed the opinion that the Department of Agriculture may revise the fruit and vegetable set-aside orders to make mandatory the grade, can size, style of pack, and shipping container preferences of the Army. Thus, if the Department of Agriculture should take such action, canners of the set-aside commodities would be required to hold for government purchase specific percentages of their packs in designated grades, can sizes, styles of pack, and export cases.

The opinion of the Secretary of Labor that such a set-aside order would not constitute a contract and would not subject a canner to the restricted labor standards of the Walsh-Healey Act, is given by the Labor Department as an answer to the Army's request. Such a set-aside, the Secretary of Labor maintains, will allow the Army to obtain its canned food requirements satisfactorily.

The Labor Department and the Secretary of Labor are in grievous error.

As all of you know, a set-aside order containing mandatory terms governing grades, can sizes, style of pack, and shipping containers will not, in itself, assure production in the designated preferences. *No business can produce to a buyer's specifications without a contract.* The Labor Department's "easy answer" to the Army's problem fails to recognize that fundamental of any democratic, free enterprise society.

The fact would remain that the moment a canner signed a contract with the Army, his operations on that contract would be subject to Walsh-Healey requirements. The Army still would be unable to contract in advance

of production. The canner still would have no firm assurance that merchandise packed to meet Army requirements would be purchased.

Even during World War II, the Federal Government did not ask any industry to produce under such conditions.

In view of the decision of the Secretary of Labor and his suggestion that the Army's procurement problem can be solved by making all the details of the military requirements mandatory through amendment of the set-aside orders, it is suggested that you advise the Secretary of Agriculture that such a procedure will not answer the problem. The Secretary of Defense also should receive your opinion of the Labor Department recommendations. Finally, your Senators and Congressmen should be kept informed.

As long as the conflict in Korea continues and the entire international situation remains critical, no American can sit idle and allow our defense effort to be hindered or our government to assume unnecessary costs because of lack of understanding on the part of government officials.

### Green Beans for USDA

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced August 10 an offer to buy for use in the National School Lunch Program approximately 165,000 cases (basis 24/2's) of canned green snap beans from the 1951 pack. Offers will be considered on No. 303, No. 2 and No. 10 can sizes, but No. 10's are preferred. The purchase will be made on a competitive bid basis.

Invitations to offer canned green snap beans for school lunch use, including detailed specifications, have been mailed to all known green bean canners. Offers should be submitted to the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., by August 24 for acceptance not later than August 30.

## MEETING

### Minnesota Canners Association

The date of the annual meeting of the Minnesota Canners Association has been changed to December 5, it is announced by Edwin W. Elmer, secretary-treasurer. Previous date was December 6 and records of those planning to attend should be changed accordingly. The change of dates does not affect the location. The meeting will still be held at the Hotel St. Paul, St. Paul, Minn.

## DEFENSE

### Certificates of Necessity

Defense Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson on August 13 issued the following policy documents with regard to the tax amortization program under which defense producers are permitted to depreciate their expanded facilities at a rapid rate for tax purposes.

(1) A policy directive modifying the standards for issuance of tax amortization certificates, and defining the extent to which accelerated amortization can be allowed as a cost in the determination in defense contracts negotiated by the government.

(2) A letter to the Defense Production Administrator requesting a general moratorium on the granting of tax amortization certificates for at least 60 days, beginning August 18, during which time a review is to be made of administrative procedures and of the criteria on which certificates are to be granted and percentages determined.

### In-Plant Chlorination

Requests for emergency assistance in the procurement of chlorine for in-plant chlorination of canning factories will be considered by the National Production Authority.

NPA has indicated to the Production and Marketing Administration, claimant agent for the canning industry, that it will give emergency assistance on an individual basis to food canning and other processing plants that are otherwise unable to obtain an adequate supply of chlorine.

NPA Order M-31 makes chlorine available for public health use but

does not provide for industrial use of chlorine. NPA will not amend M-31 to place in-plant chlorination in the category of "public health use."

Requests for assistance should include statements of the applicant's need for the specified quantity of chlorine, name and address of supplier, outstanding orders, required delivery dates, quantity purchased from supplier in 1950, total 1951 requirements with deliveries to date, reasons for any increase in requirements above 1950 purchases, quantity on hand, and any other pertinent information.

Requests should be addressed to the National Production Authority, Washington 25, D. C., Reference M-31. Copies of the requests should be sent to the Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, or to the Defense Fisheries Administration, Interior Department, Washington 25, D. C.

### War Mobilization Committee (Concluded from page 299)

of CPR 55 and 56 on the industry. It was evident from the reports from the various members of the committee, representing all sections of the country, that OPS should be urged to adopt some drastic measures to stabilize the confused situation resulting from delays in the issuance of price control regulations. Two subcommittees were appointed, one to assemble, clarify and interpret the various complaints that had been registered with the Association by individual canners of peas, apricots and cherries, the three items that were currently affected by CPR 55 and 56, and to present these to OPS as the information needed for development of clarifying amendments. The other subcommittee was directed to confer with OPS officials and urge immediate action to relieve the distress situation in the industry. This subcommittee met with Geoffrey Baker, Assistant to Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle, Tuesday, August 14, and in the course of the conference urged that the following action be taken:

First, that the mandatory date for putting CPR 55 and 56 into effect for the included products be indefinitely extended with permitted optional use of those regulations or the GCPR from the date issued. These regulations should be amended to permit such optional use for single commodities provided all grades and container sizes of any single commodity are priced under the same regulation. It was pointed out by the Committee that the commercial problems which led

to an indefinite extension of CPR 22, 30, 37, 41, and 45, and other regulations are identical, and, indeed aggravated, for products under CPR 55 and 56, and furthermore that no reason exists for treating the canners of these products differently than other manufacturers of American industry. Moreover, since new commodities, such as peaches in CPR 56, and corn and green beans in CPR 55, cannot be added except in compliance with the law, the straitjacketing of canned peas, canned apricots, and canned cherries alone under the former pricing rules is not fair and equitable. Basically, these canned foods should not be singled out for discriminatory treatment. Hence the August 20 date for both should be extended until OPS is ready to act under the new law for all sellers.

Second, that the unworkable features and inequities in CPR 55 and 56 be straightened out as quickly as possible.

Third, many products of the canning industry have no specific price regulations except GCPR. Notably, these include major commodities such as canned corn, peaches, fruit cocktail, tomato juice and tomato products, and such important specialties as canned soups and baby foods. It is well recognized that the price freeze of last January 26 in the GCPR does not reflect some important cost increases. These products cannot be sold unless the GCPR is immediately amended to permit some type of interim pricing and to correct maladjustments in the freeze period.

### Walsh-Healey Exemption

The War Mobilization Committee also discussed the problem of exemption from Walsh-Healey Act which had been requested by the Army QMC at a hearing before the Secretary of Labor on June 11. The Committee was advised that the Secretary of Labor had decided to deny the request for exemption. The Committee therefore spent some time considering methods for presenting the industry's request to the government officials who might be in a position to give assistance in obtaining exemption from the Walsh-Healey Act. (See page 291.)

### Containers

The third problem presented to the War Mobilization Committee was that of allocation of steel for cans and the can conservation order, M-25. The Committee heard a report from the chairman of the N.C.A. Container Committee, on the work that had been done throughout the year to protect the interests of food in the allocation and control of tin plate. The Committee made no recommendations for

action but approved the action of the Container Committee with a vote of confidence and directed it to proceed along the established policy lines. It was concluded that no action should be taken at that time with respect to the government's program for the fourth quarter and for 1952, since it is understood that a new and revised M-25 will be issued in the near future and that the Committee should consider the appropriate action after the new M-25 is issued. It is understood that the revised M-25 covering the fourth quarter of 1951 and the first three quarters of 1952 will be issued the early part of next week.

### Effective Date of CPR 56

The effective date of CPR 56, covering canned apricots and cherries, has been further extended by the Office of Price Stabilization to August 20.

#### TITLE 32A—NATIONAL DEFENSE, APPENDIX

Chapter III—Office of Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency [Ceiling Price Regulation 56, Amendment 11]

#### CPR 56—CERTAIN PROCESSED FRUITS AND BERRIES OF THE 1951 PACK

#### FURTHER EXTENSION OF EFFECTIVE DATE OF REGULATION AND EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING REPORTS ON CEILING PRICES

Pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong.), as amended by the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 (Pub. Law, 96, 82nd Cong.), Executive Order 10161 (15 F. R. 6105), and Economic Stabilization Agency General Order No. 2 (16 F. R. 738), this Amendment 1 to Ceiling Price Regulation 56 is issued.

#### STATEMENT OF CONSIDERATIONS

This amendment is issued to extend the effective date of CPR 56 to the same effective date for CPR 55, the companion regulation covering processed vegetables. Additional time is needed to permit processors to make the computations of their ceiling prices under this regulation. Since the provisions for reporting the ceiling prices are closely related to the effective date, the time for filing the reports of ceiling prices is also extended.

#### AMENDATORY PROVISIONS

Ceiling Price Regulation 56 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 19, paragraph (b), is amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and adding the following: "or by August 20, 1951, whichever date is later."

2. The effective date of Ceiling Price Regulation 56 is amended to read as follows:

*Effective date.* The effective date of this regulation is August 20, 1951, or such earlier date between August 10, 1951, and August 20, 1951, as you may select. If you select an earlier date, the regulation becomes effective as to you on that date for all of your items covered by this regulation.

(Sec. 704, Pub. Law 774, 81st Cong., Pub. Law 96, 82nd Cong.)

*Effective date.* This amendment is effective August 13, 1951.

HAROLD LEVENTHAL,  
Acting Director of Price  
Stabilization.

August 13, 1951.

### Life Cites Canned Foods

(Concluded from page 299)

ated by atomic bomb explosions, and, if they survive bomb explosions and fire that follow, they and other well-packaged foods would be the only safe foods to eat. This statement was made in 1950 by a ranking official of the Atomic Energy Commission and has been called to the attention of the FCDA (see INFORMATION LETTER of October 21, 1950, page 301). The role of canned foods in atomic, biological and chemical warfare was formally described by Dr. E. J. Cameron, Director of the N.C.A. Washington

Research Laboratories, at the 1951 Convention (see INFORMATION LETTER of February 28, page 52).

## PERSONNEL

### H. B. Friile Elected

H. B. Friile has been made president and general manager of the Nakat Packing Corp., which operates several salmon canneries in Alaska.

Mr. Friile is a member of the N.C.A. Fishery Products Committee and has served on the Association's Board of Directors. He is a former president of the Association of Pacific Fisheries and a former chairman of the Advisory Board of the N.C.A. Northwest Branch.

In writing or telephoning the National Canners Association's Western Branch Laboratory,

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